NOVEMBER 29, 1787. THE NUMBER 286.

Virginia Gazette

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

JOHN WILSON,

WITH grateful pleaſure, preſents his beſt compliments to his friends and cuſtomers, and informs them that he has removed to his ſhop on the main ſtreet, near the CAPITOL, where from his annual importations he is now able to execute every branch of his buſineſs, in the beſt manner, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

He has for Sale,

Several good GOLD & SILVER

WATCHES.

RICHMOND, Nov. 19, 1787.

Will be Sold,

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of Col. THADDEUS M'CARTY, deceaſed, to the higheſt bidder, on Thurſday the 20th day of December;

THE late dwelling plantation of ſaid deceaſed, ſituate, lying, and being in the county of Lancaſter, and on the weſtern branch of Corotoman river, containing two hundred and eighty acres. The improvements are very conſiderable, there being a large and commodious brick dwelling houſe with four rooms and a large paſſage below ſtairs, and four rooms above, with a brick cellar under the whole houſe. A kitchen, dairy, ſmoke-houſe, granery, tobacco houſe, corn houſe, &c. a large and valuable apple orchard, chiefly of crab, which is famous for excellent cyder, a peach orchard, and ſundry other valuable fruit trees. This plantation is very conveniently ſituated for fine fiſh, oyſters, and wild fowl. There is another plantation that will be ſold the ſame day, containing ſixty acres. This land lies pretty near the other, but on the other ſide of the river, and is equally conveniently ſituated upon the water. Credit will be given for theſe lands till the 20th day of June 1789, the purchaſers giving bond with approved ſecurity As there is diſcretionary power left with the executors, to ſell theſe lands, and purchaſe others with the money ariſing from the ſale thereof; they hereby give notice, that if any gentleman who has land up the country that he would exchange for an agreeable ſeat upon navigation, would apply before the day of ſale, perhaps a bargain might be made as agreeable to the executors as by ſelling the land. On the ſame day will be expoſed to ſale upon credit, till the 20th June 1788, all the ſtock of horſes, cattle, ſheep, and hogs, houſehold and kitchen furniture, corn and fodder, all the plantation utenſils, a waggon and gear, a ſchooner boat in exceeding good order that carries about twelve hogſheads of tobacco, with her rigging and apparel. The ſale will begin about 12 o'clock, and continue 'till all are ſold.

JAMES BALL, Jun.
JAMES GORDON,
WILL. SYDNOR. } Ex'rs.

For CHARTER,

THE SHIP

Friends Adventure,

THOMAS DUNLOP Maſter,

Burthen about 400 hogſheads

of tobacco, or 1000 barrels Naval Stores. For terms apply to Mr. JOHN LUPTON in Suſſolk, Meſſrs. FREELAND, LENOX, & Co. in Peterſburg, Mr JOHN CUNLIFFE in Richmond, or the ſubſcriber in Norfolk. JOHN LAWRENCE.

October 10, 1787.

PARIS, Auguſt 3.

A faithful tranſlation of the Remonſtrance of the PARLIAMENT of PARIS, to his MAJESTY, LOUIS XVI. agreed upon by the Houſe, July 2, 1787.

ALMOST reſpectable addreſs, fire, together with the juſt alarms of the nation, has been humbly laid at the foot of the throne, by your majeſty's moſt dutiful and faithful Parliament. The bare propoſal of a duty on ſtamped paper has alarmed every individual. After a glorious peace of five years, and a progreſſive increaſe of at leaſt 130 millions of livres in 13 years, it ſeemed as if the name of impoſt were never to come out of a beneficent monarch's mouth, except in rendering it leſs erroneous, or diminiſhing the number of thoſe already exiſting. What was our ſurpriſe then, fire, when we were told that the new taxes were projecting by the notables, and that a new one of a moſt diſtreſſing kind was to be offered for the approbation of Parliament!

The firſt reflection that naturally occurs at the very mention of a new duty, is to inquire into the actual ſtate of the finances. What an adminiſtration muſt the laſt have been, if the evils that reſulted from it require ſuch a deſperate remedy! Your majeſty muſt remember how we were drove in 1784 and 1785, to give you a faithful picture of the real ſituation of the ſtate, which ſeemed then (or your miniſtry endeavoured to make it appear ſo) as if inclined to take a turn for the beſt; but the truth was, that the ſtate was more involved in difficulties than ever. Your Parliament then, fire, did every thing in their power, but in vain, to let truth in its cleareſt light; ſome of your Miniſters had too great intereſt not to conceal it from your Majeſty; all our humble remonſtrances proved uſeleſs, and there were ſome of your council, who went ſo far as to make your Majeſty ſuſpect the purity of our Patriotic intentions: The terrible ſituation of affairs, however, required a ſpeedy and efficacious remedy. The Notables, aſſembled by your Majeſty's orders, have withdrawn the veil that covered that undermining adminiſtration; a dreadful ſpectacle preſented itſelf to the eye of the aſtoniſhed nation; an immenſe deficiency was very viſible in the treaſury; and every body haſtened to propoſe the means of filling it up, and affording a ſpeedy remedy. How grievous to your Majeſty's paternal heart muſt ſuch a diſcovery have been! How muſt your aſtoniſhment and ſorrow have increaſed, when you reflected on the fatal errors your Miniſters had long and purpoſely kept you in!

Such is the conſequence, fire, when the choice of Miniſters falls on perſons that are obnoxious to the nation in general; ſuch is the great, but ſad example that teaches monarchs how far they muſt reſpect the public opinion, ſeldom ſuſceptible of error, becauſe men united together rarely give or receive an impreſſion contrary to truth. In point of adminiſtration, fire, the pureſt hands are hardly pure enough. A firſt condeſcenſion, or rather a firſt wrong ſtep, leads to a ſecond; no bounds can circumſcribe the imprudent miniſter, when once he ſwerves from his duty; ſucceſſive abuſes produce an utter confuſion, and a fatal diſorder; the deep wounds fixed in the Conſtitution demand a remedy—and this, when even certain, will effect but a ſlow cure.

O, let your Majeſty deign to pauſe awhile on one of theſe ſalutary reflections, the importance of which has been acknowledged by all good monarchs! Evil may happen in a ſingle inſtant, but whole years are ſcarce ſufficient to repair the miſchief it cauſes. The vices of an adminiſtration, or which is the inevitable effect of them, the involuntary error of a juſt monarch, will ſorely diſtreſs whole generations.

It is not your Parliament's intention, fire, to grieve your Majeſty's moſt ſenſible heart, by expatiating at preſent on ſo affecting a ſubject, and recalling ſo unpleaſant a thought—but they take the liberty of humbly entreating your Majeſty to weigh often theſe important reflections in ſome of thoſe moments when you are mediating in ſilence on the welfare and happineſs of your ſubjects. It behoves now your Parliament to enter, with a noble freedom, upon a ſubject propoſed by your Majeſty yourſelf, we mean the projected retrenchments and economical ſchemes. We earneſtly entreat you, fire, to be on your guard againſt the emotions and propenſities of your tender heart, in order that the economy already begun may continue, and thoſe reforms adopted and ſettled be of conſtant duration. When a pure and enlightened adminiſtration endeavours to eſtabliſh certain principles of economy, it generally meets with ſome ancient cuſtoms that ſeem to have been long attached to the Conſtitution, and to enjoy the right of preſcription. If the Miniſter ſhould act with firmneſs, he is immediately blamed for his imprudence; if with precaution, the world will cenſure his weakneſs; what difficulties will not then in ſuch a caſe ſurround the monarch, and be inceſſantly multiplying about him! Courtiers will publicly approve of, nay applaud, the projected reforms, but in ſecret they will try to weaken, and even prevent their effects; all means will be employed to deceive him, it is then that art, addreſs, and fineſſe appear in a thouſand different forms, actuated by the moſt imperious of all motives, perſonal intereſt; the Sovereign thus beſet, and attacked on every ſide by claims, ſuits, petitions, &c. is forced to liſten to importunate clamours, and through the goodneſs of his heart often grants what could never be obtained through his juſtice.

The moment the word economy is mentioned, it echoes through the room, the cunning Courtier apparently adopts the plan, and wiſhes to be numbered among the great characters of the nation, whoſe example he affects to imitate; but he calculates at the ſame time how long the economical reform may ſubſiſt, and how he may render abortive the retrenchments that diminiſh either his credit or his revenues: All expences but his own ſeem ſuſceptable of diminution: In a vaſt adminiſtration the weakeſt pretexts are eaſily tinged with the colouring of reaſon: And that economy which has been ſo often courted, and always expected; appears and diſappears in an inſtant, leaving a black cloud over the beautiful countenance of truth, which ſome faint rays had began to render conſpicuous.

Theſe reflections, fire, written in the annals of every nation, are the faithful hiſtory of the human heart; never could the meditation on them be more intereſting to your majeſty than at preſent, for the application ſuits exactly to the urgent circumſtances of the times. The more vigour and firmneſs of your Majeſty will ſhew for the intended reform, and ſalutary reſolutions, the more difficulties and obſtacles will certainly impede the way; and experience may perhaps have already proved that the perſons intereſted in theſe economical views begin to hint as if the propoſed ſums were equivocal and precarious, and the deductions agreed upon incompatible with old cuſtoms, and unlikely to laſt a long time.

It is in your Majeſty's power to enforce, with a laudable perſeverance, the order that muſt eſtabliſh with permanency this indiſpenſable reform. Every thing ſhould undergo the ſtricteſt inquiry. Your Majeſty's juſtice, which is to us the ſureſt and moſt ſacred pledge, emboldens your Parliament to lay before you, without danger of incurring your Royal diſpleaſure, ſome of thoſe remarks and obſervations that muſt naturally have occurred to you. Had you known, fire, the real ſtate of your finances, no doubt, you would not have undertaken thoſe immenſe edifices that are now building, nor made ſo many acquiſitions erroneous to the ſtate; you would not have permitted ſo many exchanges of the crown lands, nor granted thoſe exceſſive liberalities that the importunate and intriguing are always ſure of obtaining. The facility of obtaining money from the treaſury (the fatal bane of all adminiſtrations) would never have been ſuffered to increaſe, for it expoſes every moment the Sovereign to ſome dangerous ſurpriſe; it ſquanders ſecretly the public revenue, and can never over balance, with its pretended utility, the great inconveniences always attending it. Your Majeſty would certainly never have conſented to have Paris ſurrounded by ſuch a magnificent wall; to ſee * palaces erected for your exciſe officers, at an exorbitant expence, in order to coincide with the views of the Farmers General, who, in expectation of a precarious and diſtant gain, expended annually thoſe ſums, that ſhould be appropriated to wants of more real neceſſity.

All theſe objects, fire, and many others, the enumeration of which would aſtoniſh, are ſuſceptible of amendment; ſome require a conſiderable diminution; others an entire ſuppreſſion. But it is not only the total of each department that ſhould be properly diminiſhed, every part of it ſhould be ſcrupulouſly examined, and diveſted of all its ſuperfluous charges; it ſhould be reduced to the ſimple and abſolutely neceſſary expence; in ſo doing your Majeſty might eaſily double the intended reform of the forty millions of livres, and this might then prove a real relief to your ſuffering ſubjects.

There are honourable economies, fire, that far from diminiſhing the ſplendour of a throne, add luſtre and dignity to it. Majeſty itſelf may ſubmit to privations. The Sovereign is always great when his ſubjects are happy, and the ſight of happineſs ſpread over a whole people is ſo pompous and brilliant, that it commands public admiration and univerſal applauſe.

Theſe diminutions, ſuppreſſions, reforms, and economies, ſo often ſolicited by your Parliaments, demanded by the Notables, and promiſed to their ſpirited and juſt perſeverance, are wiſhed for and expected every day by the unhappy huſbandman, whoſe tears bedew

* At every barriere (turnpike) there are two beautiful manſions, in the form of lodges, adorned with pillars, pilaſters, medallions, &c. &c.

the very field that contributes to so many useless expences before it has furnished the necessary subsistence to the person who owned it, for the subsistence of himself and family, and who, deprived of the common necessaries, is forced to take from his poverty itself, wherewith to furnish to the exigences of the state.

These unhappy beings, sire, Frechman by birth, and Man, have a double right to enjoy their sacred property, even in the bosom of indigence; but as they cannot claim it themselves at your Majesty's feet, let their claims and their rights be ever present before you; let their plaints find their way to the throne, and reach your Royal person; let them hear your gracious answer, and let them know that your Majesty's goodness and justice are the surest supporters they can hope to find near the throne.

The French never consult any interest inseparable from the throne, they are always biassed by their sincere attachment to their monarch; in their fervent zeal and enthusiastic emotions for the Royal cause, they have been capable of the greatest sacrifices, and they may fancy the ways and means of the nation as unbounded as their affection. These ways and means therefore, must be carefully managed and used at proper times. It should be likewise considered, that the contributions proceeding from the impost, granted to the monarch, are only intended as subsidies to the state, and that the Sovereign is but the distributor of whatever is not employed for the public weal, which naturally belongs to those who co-operated in levying the contributions, and if they are diverted from their chief and primitive intent, their fertile source will soon become insufficient, and in a short time exhausted, particularly if the expences increase in proportion to the receipt.

All kinds of imposts should be proportioned to the necessary wants of the nation, and end with them. Each citizen contributes part of his property for the sake of maintaining public safety, and private tranquility —The people, on such principles, founded on the rights of mankind, and confirmed by reason, should never increase their contributions but when the expences of the state have undergone all the savings, alterations, and retrenchments they are capable of. It is for this reason, therefore, that, your Parliament, sire, look upon the duty on stamped paper as entirely opposite to these primitive notions It would affect the private tranquility, by necessarily opening a way to errors, and thereby would prove far more dangerous than the gabelle, (duty on salt—a kind of excise) which was, as has been seen, liable to open fraud. The most exact and habitual attention could hardly be sufficient to distinguish the numberless stamped papers, that are to serve for each respective act of justice or common transaction.

What mistakes will not the greatest part of your subjects be liable to, by interchanging these papers, and making use of the one for the other! Many writings, by such involuntary faults, may appear counterfeited in the eye of justice, and the unwary individual will find himself daily exposed to pay exorbitant fines, or to encounter disagreeable and heavy suits at law.

Such a duty, sire. is likewise incompatible with public safety, as it would deeply wound mutual confidence, which is the sure foundation of it. Individuals would be afraid of producing unstamped bills or notes before a tribunal; and in this age, where there are such frequent instances of persons taking all sorts of advantages, and commencing or prolonging vexatious and never-ending suits, a wise Legislator should be very careful not to introduce new subjects of chicanery. Besides our public trust, sire, and our national dignity, absolutely forbid the introduction of such a dangerous duty

The moment a declaration is issued, which is generally vicious in almost all its dispositions, a seducing facility of extending its meaning or duration offers itself, and pretences are not waiting for imposing plausibly on the public. Experience furnishes us with too many examples. The two sous and the eight sous per livre for instance, the second warrant for the poll-tax, and so many other inventions, which the fertile genious of finances has imagined, and is never at a loss to find to overcharge the subject, are but a continuation and extension of a duty, simple in its origin; and such an extension, sire, is often divested of any legal authority, and only collected in virtue of the Minister's mandate. Without mentioning, sire, the multiplicity of marks, precautions, and fines, annexed to and attending the duty on stamped paper, it is certain, that it would cause a delay in public and private business, and obstruct the common daily transactions. All delay is dangerous, and all obstruction must produce a delay. A bill of exchange improperly stamped, would be liable to a fine; the fine must be paid immediately by the possessor of the bill, he therefore would be obliged to advance the sum for the fine, pay instead of receiving, and be out of his money till the expiration of his unlucky bill. He would be a sufferer for other persons faults, and such faults might be renewed several times in one and the same day, in the very same hour; his payment must be affected by it, and his credit called in question. Thence mistrust and doubts will necessarily arise, and you know, sire, that there subsists a kind of chain in the course of exchanges, which strongly binds all the commercial parts of mankind in the known world. Our trading towns would lose in the eyes of a foreigner, that level or advantage they were wont to enjoy. In short, were not such a duty extremely erroneous in itself, its unlimited duration must cause a general alarm We have often seen taxes, limited till such a time, prolonged even after the intention of the supply had been amply fulfilled; but we did not expect to see one that is to last perpetually, at the very time when a certain period was mentioned for diminishing the national debt.

Louis XIV, established the poll tax in 1695, and the tenth in 1710. The misfortunes and heavy losses sustained towards the latter end of his reign, and the invasion of the kingdom, made him attempt a step, the success of which he very much doubted in his own mind. That monarch, finding himself obliged to lay such a duty, seemed to have been doubtful whether he had a right to lay it; and if Parliament then thought it their duty to have it registered, it was because the contribution was but to last a short time; it was chiefly because the exigencies of the state seemed to require a speedy redress. Had it not been for these substantial reasons, sire, Louis XIV, would have owned, "that it was the nation alone, re-united in the three general states, that can give the necessary consent for establishing a perpetual tax, that the Parliament were never invested with such a power—and that charged by the Sovereign to announce his will to the people, they had never been charged by the people to represent them so implicitly."

This is what your respectful Parliament takes now the liberty of mentioning to your Majesty, and penetrated with this truth, alarmed at the enormous deficiency, and struck with the deplorable disorders that have produced it, and might render it perpetual, they wish very much to see the whole nation assembled, before they register any new impost. The nation alone thus assembled, and instructed in the true state of the finances, may extirpate the great abuses that are existing at present, and offer great resources to obviate them in future.

'Tis for you, sire, that the honour was reserved of renewing those national assemblies which rendered the reign of Charlemain so great and illustrious: Assemblies that repaired all King John's disastrous calamities, and concurred with Parliament to re-establish Charles VII. on the throne. All the world is convinced now of the truth of this maxim—that mystery generally accompanies mistrust and weakness—that the greater authority is, the more confidence and candour it should inspire; and that entrusting the provincial assemblies with part of the administration, instead of weakening it, would enlighten and render it more active.—Your Notables, sire, so wisely selected by your Majesty, have assisted the throne with their counsels, and unveiled the long hidden countenace of truth, which you were determined to see. How happy are now the members of this assembly in presenting you, sire, with the effusions of that tru'h they so strongly feel in their hearts. The monarch of France can never be so great as when surrounded by his happy subjects. He has nothing to fear but the excess of their attachment. He has no other precaution to take but to be upon his guard against issuing orders that may be beyond their power to accomplish,

By a perfect union between the Sovereign and the people, each party will be the gainer, and a monarch can never err in following the steps of the hero of the second race, who forced from the unanimous lips of admiring Europe the name of great, which he certainly deserved by protecting justice and his people with the same arm that struck terror to his enemies; nor those of a Charles V. whom posterity, the impartial judge of King's, has dignified with the title of wise; nor those of Louis XII. who in one of those assemblies had the sweet satisfaction of hearing himself proclaimed the farther of his people; nor those in short of Henry IV. whose name, still so cherished by the French, is an honour to humanity, and daily receives from our grateful hearts a copious tribute of tears.

Your Parliament, sire, waiting with impatience for the happy and wished for moment, when a just Monarch will deign to spread his benign influence over a faithful nation, and grant their requests; most respectfully entreat your Majesty to recall and annul the declaration of the stamp duty as altogether incompatible with the present situation of affairs; a duty, that were it to be enforced, would cause universal discontent and sorrow to all the nation, and the name of which only has already spread a general alarm through the kingdom.

[The above is certainly a master-piece of the purest eloquence ever written or pronounced in the French language. His Majesty answered his Parliament in a very few lines—That he agreed to their remonstrance on the duty in question, and gave up the project of levying it; but that he expected they should register a territorial subsidy (a kind of land-tax) with all possible speed, and without any further remonstrances.]

LONDON, Sept. 4.

THE Prussian troops are all in motion, and the reigning Duke at Brunswick, who commands them, continues at Wezel. That Prince has sent Lieutenant d'Ammon with dispatches, to be delivered only to the King himself, at Silesia—The Baron de Heynitz, Minister of State, of War, and of Finances, has been at Cleves since the 22d of August, and couriers are incessantly passing to and from the Prussian Envoy at the Hague.

We are assured from a correspondent at the Hague, that M. de Thulemeyer is expected every day to deliver a third memorial, on the answer to which, the march of the Prussian army into Holland will depend. Every thing will be ready for that event, by the middle of the month.

As the Marquis of Landown claimed all the glory of the late peace, it must naturally be supposed he will not give up the smallest particle of the honour due to France, having it already in his power to hazard by her intrigues the drawing this distressed kingdom into a war!

Had the conclusion of the late war, and the formation of the articles of peace been left to Lord North, which every well wisher to Great Britain most ardently desired, we should not at this time been in danger of a new war; one campaign more would have compelled our combined enemies to have yielded to an honourable peace, and put it out of the power of France, in so short a period, to have again disturbed the harmony of Europe.

Although DUNDAS and HASTINGS have both taken a journey into the North, it by no means follows, that a previous agreement for a meeting took place between them; it were as easy to conclude Mr. Hastings's innocence needed an artful defence, or that Mr. Dundas's unshaken integrity, was to be biassed with gold.

A letter from Dover says, that several French families have within a week landed there from France, and intended to settle in Canterbury; they give a shocking account of the want of provisions in all parts of France; and that affairs there are in such an alarming situation, that they thought it most prudent to quit a country where their persons and property are not safe.

The Directors of the India Company have presented the Society for promoting Christian knowledge, with one hundred reams of superfine paper, for the purpose of enabling the society to complete a version of the Bible in the Malabar language, for the use of the natives of India.

Accounts from Leipsick mention, that a storm accompanied with hail, the stones being of an extraordinary size, has devastated the whole country between Fridlande, in Bohemia, and Bunzlau, in Silisia.

SEPTEMBER 15.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, September 1.

"The letters from Constantinople of the 10th August had prepared us for the important intelligence which arrived in this capital by an extraordinary courier, expedited on the 19th by the Imperial Internuncio. The strange manner in which the Ottoman Ministry had acted towards M. de Bulgakow, the Russian Envoy, in the conferences, which he had with them on the 26th and 30th of July, in requiring him to subscribe to the articles given in a preceding letter, disposed the minds of men in this capital to expect some important event. An extraordinary Divan was assembled on the 6th of August, when the majority sided with the Grand Vizer and the Reis Effendi (Secretary of State) who maintained that it would be most expedient to declare war, without so much as waiting for an answer from Petersburgh. This, together with the extraordinary movements remarked in the Seraglio, afforded a strong presumption to people of discernment, that the Porte had made its decision, and that a war would be soon announced.

"In fact, it was declared at our Court in the morning of the 29th, and was the same day imparted to the Ambassadors of Russia and France, who received letters by the same courier. Whatever may have been the motives that determined the Porte to so vigorous a measure, it cannot be denied that on this occasion the Turks have not been solicitous to save even the appearances of equity, of justice, of good faith, or of decency. Violence has presided at their Councils, and governed all their proceedings. They made the most harsh demands of M. de Bulgalow, and required that he should accede to them, without waiting the consent of his Court. They obliged him to send off an express to Petersburgh, to solicit a speedy answer from the Empress; and scarcely had this courier time to get beyond the frontiers of Turkey, before they suddenly arrest the Minister, send him to the Seven Towers, and make a declaration of war.

"It should be remarked, that at the treaty of Kaynardgy, the Porte engaged, by a specific article, not to offer in future, such violence to the Russian Minister, in case of a rupture between the two Empires; which article they have now broken, with a violent disregard of justice, which seems characteristic of their religion.

"This important information has made a great impression upon our Court. On the day of its arrival, his Majesty went in the afternoon to his first Minister, with whom he convened the Vice Chancellor, and one of the Secretaries of State. Soon after the Marquis de Noailles, Ambassador from France, had a long conference with the Prince of Kaunitz, after which he made the necessary dispositions to expedite a courier to his own Court. He set off the 30th, a few hours before two Imperial messengers were dispatched, one to Petersburgh, and the other to Paris."

Notwithstanding the above intelligence relating to the rupture between the Porte and Russia, no authentic advices of any such event having taken place have been received here, though it is generally believed to be true.

There have been no dispatches received from Sir Robert Murray Keith, the British Minister at Constantinople, since the 4th of August.

Sept. 20. Sunday a party of the artillery, with two waggons, laden with proper implements, marched to Dover, with orders to mount the cannon which were dismounted at the peace.

Commodore Corby's squadron in the Mediterranean is to be imediately re-inforced, in consequence of the rupture between Russia and the Turks.

Sept. 22. An order was yesterday sent off to the commissioner at Plymouth, to get three more ships of the line ready for sea with the utmost dispatch.

Last night press warants were sent down from the admiralty-office to every sea port for the impressing of men into his majesty's service: And early this morning a general sweep was made on the river here, by which upwards of 1500 men were obtained. The press was also very hot.

NEW-YORK, *November* 3.

Extracts from the Journal of Congress.

Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1787.

On motion of Mr. CARRINGTON,

RESOLVED unanimously, That a medal of gold be struck and presented to the Chevalier John Paul Jones, in commemoration of the valor and brilliant services of that officer, in the command of a squadron of French and American ships, under the flag and commission of the United States, off the coast of Great-Britain, in the late war; and that the Hon. Mr. Jefferson, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of Versailles, have the same executed with the proper devices.

Resolved, That a letter be written to his most Christian Majesty, informing him, that the United States in Congress assembled, have bestowed upon the Chevalier John Paul Jones, this medal, as well in consideration of the distinguished marks of approbation, which his Majesty has been pleased to confer on that officer, as from a sense of his merit: And that as it is his earnest desire to acquire greater knowledge in his profession, it would be acceptable to Congress, that his Majesty, would be pleased to permit him to embark with his fleets of evolution, convinced that he can no where else so well acquire that knowledge which may hereafter render him more extensively useful.

Ordered, That the Secretary for Foreign Affairs prepare a letter for the above purpose, to be signed by the president; and that the Chevalier Jones be the bearer of the said letter.

Wednesday, October 17, 1787.

On motion of Mr. IRVINE, seconded by Mr. CARRINGTON.

Resolved, That the Board of Treasury be, and they are hereby authorised and directed to dispose of for specie or public securities, such of the public buildings at Carlisle in Pennsylvania, as in the opinion of the Secretary at war are no longer necessary to be occupied by the United States, on the best terms that can be obtained.

Saturday, October 20, 1787.

On a report of a Committee conſiſting of Mr. Grayſon, Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Roſs, to whom was referred a motion for a repreſentation to the ſtates of North-Carolina and Georgia, on the ſubject of ſurrendering a liberal portion of their territorial claims,

Reſolved, That it be, and that it is hereby repreſented to the States of North-Carolina and Georgia, the lands which have been ceded by the other ſtates in compliance with the recommendation of this body, are now ſelling in large quantities for public ſecurities; that the deeds of ceſſion from the different ſtates have been made without annexing an expreſs condition that they ſhould not operate until the other ſtates under like circumſtances, made ſimilar ceſſions; and that Congreſs have ſuch faith in the juſtice and magnanimity of the ſtates of North-Carolina and Georgia, that they only think it neceſſary to call their attention to theſe circumſtances, not douting but upon conſideration of the ſubject, they will feel thoſe obligations which will induce ſimilar ceſſions, and juſtify that confidence which has been placed in them.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, Sept. 17, 1787.

I HAD a great deal to write you, but at preſent every thing here is in the utmoſt ferment and confuſion, on account of 30,000 Pruſſian troops having entered Guildria, and being in full march towards Holland; which will be a capital ſtroke againſt us. This news has thrown us into the greateſt conſternation, and in particular has caſt ſuch a damp on my mind, that I am entirely unfit for any buſineſs. We are indeed aſſured of France's aſſiſtance, and it is ſaid the French troops at Givent are actually under marching orders for this province; but this will take up ſome days, and in the mean while the Pruſſians may do a great deal of miſchief. Utrecht has been evacuated by our people, becauſe the garriſon, conſiſting of between 7 and 8000 men, could be better employed in defending the province of Holland than the town of Utrecht, which after all could not have held out a ſeige.

"Thus far I had written this morning—and this afternoon, my dear——, all the gates are ſhut, the bridges drawn up, all communication ſtopped between the city and country—This is, indeed, a melancholy ſight

"The various reports arriving here every minute, are often of ſo contradictory a nature, that they only ſerve to encreaſe our perplexity. This afternoon it was aſſerted, the Pruſſian troops were already in the province of Holland, even as near as Weeſp, which is but two miles from us. This probably has been the occaſion of ſhutting the gates. In ſhort every thing wears a wretched aſpect, and I am of opinion that our patriotic party are undone—and then—farewel, dear Holland, forever.

"This moment we hear that Naardan and Weeſp, are already taken, which is but at a few hours diſtance between us and the enemy, ſo that by to-morrow they may with the greateſt eaſe be before our gates. It is not difficult to foreſee that they will be admitted, as no reſiſtance can be made. Fatal conſequences of quarreling for years, without putting themſelves in a ſtate of defence. O heavens! What dreadful diſpenſation is this!

"Good night, dear——; I could burſt out a crying when I think of it. God knows whether we ſhall not be totally plundered, for the mob will be outrageous againſt the patriots."

RICHMOND, Nov. 29.

WHEN the illuſtrious Waſhington was called on by the Convention, to ratify the Conſtitution, as its Preſident—holding the pen, after a ſhort pauſe, he pronounced theſe words, too remarkable to be forgotten or unknown——"*Should the ſtates reject this excellent Conſtitution, the probability is, an opportunity will never again offer to cancel another in peace—the next will be drawn in blood!*"—Great Heaven, avert the dreadful cataſtrophe! But may the riſing glories of his country gild his declining horizon, and her ſmiling proſperity chear his heart at ſinking into the embrace of death!

Mr. NICOLSON,

SIR,

I HAVE long waited with patience for the drawing of the Lottery given ſanction to by the Legiſlature of this State, for the purpoſes of raiſing a ſum of money for building a Maſon's Lodge in the city of Richmond, however as I have heard nothing lately of a time being fixed for its being drawn, I begin to fear the adventurers may only conſider themſelves as being genteelly humbug'd out of their money.—I am an adventurer in that Lottery, having paid ſpecie for ſeveral tickets, hoping the wheel of fortune might turn up ſomething to my advantage, if a fair trial was to be made and I was to experience the reverſe, I ſhould reſign to my fate with chearfulneſs, but I cannot bear the thoughts of being humbug'd.

Theſe ſentiments Sir, you will be pleaſed to communicate to the public through your uſeful and entertaining paper and you will greatly oblige

A LOVER OF FAIR DEALING.

OCTOBER 27, 1787.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of SUSANNAH RIDDELL, deceaſed, are moſt earneſtly requeſted to diſcharge at leaſt a proportion of their reſpective debts, before the 1ſt of January 1788, as the executors will otherwiſe, after that period, be under the neceſſity of employing Attornies for the collection of them on behalf of the Legatees.

189

[By Permiſſion.]

At the New Theatre, Shockoe-Hill, on FRIDAY Evening, Nov. 30th, 1787.

Will be preſented the Tragedy of

ROMEO & JULIET,

In act 2d, a MASQUERADE and DANCE.

End of 4th act, a Funeral Proceſſion, and Solemn Dirge.

The Vocal Parts by Mrs. GIFFARD, Mr. KIDD, and Mr. WELLES.

To which will be added a FARCE call'd

The CITIZEN.

BOXES, 4/6. PITT, 3/.

Tickets to be had at Mr. Nicolſon's Printing Office, at Mr. Anderſon's tavern, & at the Theatre.

Doors will be opened at half paſt five, and the performance begin preciſely at half paſt 6 o'clock.

☞ *No perſon on any account can be admitted behind the* SCENES.

Will be Sold,

Agreeable to a clauſe in the Revenue Law on the premiſes, to ſatisfy the Revenue and Certificate taxes for 1786, and the neceſſary expences attending the ſale, viz.

	Acres.
On Saturday 29th Dec. William Price,	845.
On Monday 31ſt Dec Iſaac Stanley,	109.
On Teuſday 1ſt Jan. Valentine Wood's eſtate,	1026
On Wedneſday 2d Jan. Alex Baine,	108.
On Thurſday 3d Jan. William Harris,	430.
ditto.	71.
On Friday 4th Jan. Iſham Palliam,	50
On Saturday 5th Jan. John Noel,	100

JOHN POINDEXTER, D. Sheriff, for Thomas Johnſon, Sheriff.

Louiſa, Nov. 28, 1787.

NOVEMBER 28, 1787.

THIS is to inform thoſe whom it may concern that a part of the land lying in Louiſa county late the property of Thomas Meux, hath been ſold to ſatisfy the revenue and certificate taxes due thereon for the year 1786, the perſon intereſted therein is requeſted to attend upon the premiſes on the ſecond Thurſday in December next in order to direct the laying off the ſame as ſhall be moſt ſuitable to his intereſt, and leaſt injure the tract, at which time and place the Sheriff, with the county Surveyor will attend.

Will be Sold,

Agreeable to a clauſe in the Revenue Law on the premiſes, to ſatisfy the Revenue and Certificate taxes for 1786, and the neceſſary expences attending the ſale, viz.

	Acres.
On Monday 7th Jan. Valentine Wood's eſtate,	1200.
On Theſday the 8th, David Anderſon's eſtate,	304.
On Wedneſday the 9th, Robert Anderſon,	304.
On Thurſday the 10th, John Anderſon,	304.
On Friday the 11th, Col. Rich. Anderſon,	232.
On Saturday the 12th, Garland Anderſon,	100.
On Monday the 14th, Bartelett Anderſon,	100.
On Tueſday the 15th, Thomas Pleaſants,	520.
ditto,	400.
On Wedneſday the 16th, John Garron,	196.
On Thurſday the 17th, Eliz. Henderſon,	150.

JOHN POINDEXTER, D. Sheriff, for Thomas Johnſon, Sheriff.

Louiſa, Nov. 28, 1787.

For Sale,

For Caſh or Long Credit.

A VALUABLE Farm, containing three hundred acres, more or leſs (near thirty of which is reclaimed meadow.) It is beautifully ſituated within four miles of the city of Richmond, on the main road to Williamſburg, it was the property of ROBERT GILBERT deceaſed. There is on the ſaid farm, a good dwelling houſe, kitchen, and every other out houſe neceſſary for a genteel family. Poſſeſſion will be given immediately it is ſold, by

GABRIEL GALT.
JAMES ANDERSON.

MISCARRIED,

A LETTER from the ſubſcriber to Mr. David Cochran, New Caſtle, incloſing Capt. Preſly Thornton's bond indorſed by Thomas Hamm, together with Mr. Hamm's account and agreement. All perſons are forewarned from taking an aſſignment of the above bond, and Captain Thornton is requeſted to ſtop it if offered for payment.

The above letter is dated the 26th of July laſt, and was put into the Poſt Office at Fredericksburg. Five dollars reward will be given to any perſon producing the above letter and incloſures to Mr. David Cochran, or to the ſubſcriber here.

NIEL M'COULL.

Fredericksburg, Nov. 21, 1787.

Will be Sold,

At public ſale, on the 20th day of next December, before the Rawleigh door in the city of Williamſburg,

THE following tract of land of the eſtate of William Rowſay, dec. containing 200 acres, more or leſs, lying in the county of York, upon King's creek, and adjoining the plantation of Dr. William Paſteur, about 6 miles from Williamſburg. It is one of the firſt places on the creek for fiſh and oyſters, and where they are in the greateſt abundance. The terms of ſale will be made known on the day of ſelling, by the adminiſtrators.

SAMUEL BEALL.
BENJAMIN POWELL.

For SALE,

On very REASONABLE TERMS,

For caſh, military certificates, or intereſt warrants at their current value,

AN unexpired term of a leaſe of the houſe now occupied by Marcus Elcan, ſituated on the main ſtreet in this city, well ſituated for a ſtore and family, with neceſſary out houſes, alſo a large lumber houſe.—For further particulars, inquire of the printer hereof.

For Liverpool,

THE NEW BRIG

ATLANTIC,

NOW lying at City Point, British built, with a Mediterranean paſs, and on her firſt voyage, will take in freight for Liverpool, with liberty of conſignment, has part of her cargo already engaged. For freight or paſſage apply to Thomas Gerard, Peterſburg, John Cunliffe, Richmond, or the ſubſcriber

ISAAC HUTCHINSON.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber laſt April, a negro man named ISAAC, about 5 feet 5 inches high, 35 years of age, well made, and limps a little when he walks, from having his thigh bone broke when young. I purchaſed him of Mr. James Perkins of New-Kent, and am informed he is in the neighbourhood of Bacon's ordinary. This fellow before I purchaſed him was called Ceſar. I expect he will make for Richmond;—any perſon who will deliver him to me in Glouceſter county, ſhall receive the above reward, or to Mr. Samuel Epperſon in New-Kent, forty ſhillings, or ſecuring him to any jail ſo that I get him again.

WILLIAM VAUGHAN.

NOVEMBER 6, 1787.

THE Directors for the James river company earneſtly intreat the members who have not paid up their reſpective proportions of the ſeveral requiſitions to make immediate payments, as the credit and intereſt of the company ſuffers very materially by their delinquency.

The Directors alſo requeſt that a farther payment at the rate of four pounds for every ſhare be paid to the companies Treaſurer, Alexander Buchanan, on or before the 15th day of December next. There are conſiderable ſums due then for labourers wages, and it being the ſeaſon for engaging labourers for the enſuing year, and for laying in proviſions; it is hoped that the utmoſt punctuallity will be obſerved, or the buſineſs muſt ſtop.

A meeting of the company at the houſe of Mr. James Harris, the manager, is requeſted on Saturday, the 1ſt day of December, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the morning, and as the Directors are anxious that the company ſhould review the canal, and examine the accounts of expenditures as well as take into their conſideration ſome matters of great importance to the future proſecution of the buſineſs, there may be as full a meeting as poſſible.

THE DIRECTORS.

RICHMOND, November 5, 1787.

THE ſubſcribers take this method of informing their friends, and the public in general that they have taken the wharves and ſtores at Rockett's landing, and will take in goods to ſtore at the uſual rates, and will receive goods to ſell on commiſſion. A penny a package will be demanded for all goods landed or taken off the wharf as uſual. Any gentleman who wiſh to contract for landing or taking of goods off the wharf by the year, the terms will be made eaſy. They have alſo for ſale, wholeſale and retail, coarſe and fine ſalt, rum, ſugar, coffee, and all ſorts of Weſt India produce, ſuperfine flour, herrings in barrels, beef in ditto.

N. B. Tobacco, Wheat, Deer Skins, Flax Seed, and Hemp, will be received in payment.

JOHN HAGUE, & Co.

The public are alſo informed the warhouſe at Rockett's is ready for the reception of hemp by

JOHN HAGUE, receiver of Hemp.

POETRY

JESSEY'S FAIR.

A PASTORAL—By Mr. UPTON.

A WANTON kid from Delia stray'd,
A beautious nymph of peerless mein,
The frisking wand'rer left the maid,
To mourn its loss on Jessey's green.

In vain she cry'd, my lamb return,
Nor fly my kid, thou know'st not where,
The trifler, with a loft concern,
Fled ev'ry plaint of Jessey's fair.

Young Damon heard her plantive cries,
And hurt to see the virgin weep,
To seek her lamb—like lightning flies,
O'er woodlands, dales and mountains steep.

Ah, hapless victim! breathless, cold,
He finds his Delia's fleecy care;
Her kid had down a summit roll'd,
Ere far he'd fled from Jessey's fair.

Her lamb, her fav'rite lamb, no more
Could play its little gambols round,
Its num'rous tricks, alas! were o'er,
And, ah! its death its folly found.

A tear stood trembling in his eye,
As Damon told her lambkin's fate;
Which Delia's handkerchief would dry,
Expressive of her love-sick state.

She lov'd the youth whose tender breast
Could make another's grief his own,
Nor did she wish that love suppress,
But fondly strove to make it known.

The faithful Damon ne'er would rove,
But where his Delia chanc'd to stray,
Too happy if his love could prove,
How fond, how willing to obey.

The happy moment now arriv'd,
She bade the youth "no more despair,
"For Damon, who her lamb surviv'd
"Was worthy JESSEY's (lovely) fair.

M'GUIRE,

RESPECTFULLY *informs the citizens of Richmond, that he intends to open an* ENGLISH SCHOOL *on Monday the* 19th *instant, (November) in the house adjoining the Masons-Hall, in this city.——He proposes to instruct youth in the English language gramatically, writing, with the arithmetic in whole and broken numbers according to the latest and most approved methods; also book keeping, and some of the most useful branches of the mathematics. From a perfect knowledge of the methods used in European schools, acquired by several years experience as tutor in the city of Dublin and other places, he hopes his diligence and assiduity, joined to the steady attention he always pays to those committed to his care, will recommend him to encouragement and esteem of the inhabitants of this city.*

☞ *On account of the present scarcity of cash, he intends to admit pupils at the moderate rate of £.4 per annum, and 2 dollars entrance each.*

SNUFF MILLS, AT WILLIAMSBURG.

THE proprietors of which have for sale a large quantity of SCOTCH SNUFF, two years old, and by judges of that article, said to be fully equal to any imported from Europe. RAPPEE SNUFF, superior to what can possibly cross the Atlantic. TWIST & SHAGG, for chewing, fine CUT for smoaking, to be had at the same place. The prices wholesale are 25 per cent. lower then any other state do furnish those articles. All orders addressed as above, due attention will be paid for expedition and care in package.

By the public's devoted servants,

HUNT & ADAMS.

Williamsburg, March 9. 1787.

N. B. The above articles are to be had at their shop in Richmond, and at Mr. Robt. Greenhow's store on Shockoe hill near the Theatre.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale by THOMAS NICOLSON,
At his Office near the COURTHOUSE,

The Virginia Almanack, For the Year 1788,

Being Besextile, or Leap Year.

CONTAINING the Lunations, Conjunctions, Eclipses, Weather, rising and setting of the Sun; change and full of the Moon; County and other Court days; list of Public Officers; Roads from Richmond to the Sweet Springs; a variety of Anecdotes and pieces of Wit; Weight of Gold as established by act of Assembly; Scale of Depreciation; a complete table for weighing Gold, from one Grain to sixty four Ounces; Receipt for a Cancer; an easy method of finding Interest for any sum; Days on which the Posts and Packets set out; Receipt for making French Bread; how to keep French Beans and Green Peas till Christmas; to make Mead; to fine Cyder; a short sketch on Gardening; to take Pimples and Freckles off the Face; to make Liquid Blacken; Receipts for Worms in Children; to take out Grease, spots of Ink, Tar, Wine, &c. out of Cloth; to kill Chinches, Gargle for the Soar Throat: cure for the Scurvy, Tooth-Ach, and a number of other useful Receipts.

To be SOLD,

Or exchanged for property in ENGLAND.

A TRACT of LAND in Prince George county, lying upon James river opposite to Westover; about 12 miles from Petersburg, and known by the name of Duchy Hill. There is no houses upon it, but a most desirable situation for one; about twenty five acres of meadow ground, an excellent apple orchard and as good a fishery as any upon the river.

Any person wishing to purchase or give property in England for the above-mentioned tract of land, will please to apply to Mr. William Schermer of Richmond, or the subscriber in Hanover-Town.

ROBERT FLEMING.

Hanover-Town, Oct. 25, 1787.

I have for SALE

UPWARDS of two thousand acres of land, whereof there are between three and four hundred acres of low grounds, very suitable for tobacco or meadow, lying in Powhatan county, on Appomattox river, extending along the same near five miles, and about twenty eight miles from Richmond. There are three plantations on the premises, also a well frequented tavern, an excellent storehouse, with a cellar under it, and sundry other improvements, likewise a valuable merchant mill, half of which is mine. I will sell the whole together or eparately as purchasers may incline. And being anxious to take in my bonds, now in the hands of Benjamin Harrison, jun. Esq; as executor of the late P. Randolph, Esq; I would gladly receive them, in preference to any other payment, as far as they will go. Further particulars may be known by applying to me on the premises.

GEO. WILLIAMSON.

OCTOBER 15, 1787

Will be Sold,

In conformity to the last will and testament of MR. WILLIAM BARRETT *deceased, before Mr. Trower's in the City of Richmond, on the second Thursday in December next.*

A TRACT of land in Lunenburg county, lying on the crooked creek, containing two thousand seven hundred and forty acres, which will be divided into four LOTS, or sold altogether. If a suitable price should be offered, the payments are to be made as follows, one eighth part of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, one eighth part on the last day of December 1789, there mainder in six annual and equal payments, bonds with approved security will be required to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid on their becoming due, the Overseer on the plantation will shew the land and how it is to be divided.

JOHN PIERCE,
JOHN E. BALEY. } Ex'ors.
TABITHA BARRETT, Ex'rx.

N. B. I have also for sale a tract of LAND lying on Flat Rock, which contains upwards of nine hundred acres, which I will sell at private sale, or rent it for the ensuing year.

TABITHA BARRETT.

Wright Southgate,

Has imported by the ships lately arrived, a general assortment of

EUROPEAN AND EAST-INDIA

GOODS,

Which are now opening in the large brick house nearest the bridge on the shockoe side of the creek, consisting of the following articles, viz.

WOOLLEN drapery in all its different branches, from plains and cottons to second and superfine broad cloths.

Silk mercery of all kinds and descriptions, from rich sattins and brocades to pelongs, modes, and persians.

Calicoes, chintzes, and muslins, in the greatest variety.

Linen drapery of all widths and prices.

Hosiery of all sorts and sizes,

Hats of all kinds for ladies and gentlemen.

Haberdashery, an extensive assortment of all the useful articles in that branch of business.

Manchester goods in great choice.

Ready made clothes of most kinds, including ladies and gentlemens great coats, vests, &c. &c.

A choice and useful assortment of jewellery, iron mongery, and cutlery.

Stationary and school books of various kinds.

Nails, window glass, cotton and wool cards.

German and British osnabrigs.

The very best hyson tea, loaf and Muscovado Sugar and Indigo.

☞ The above goods were chosen with great care and attention as to pattern and quality from the different manufactories, and bought chiefly with ready money, they will consequently be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash, tobacco, good ginsang, or any kind of public securities at their current value.

Richmond, Nov. 7, 1787.

County Court Clerks, merchants, sheriffs, naval-officers, and others may be furnished with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, at the shortest notice, by the Printer hereof, viz.

COUNTY COURT.
PETITION & SUMMONS.
SUBPOENAS.
WRITS.
ATTACHMENTS.
EXECUTIONS.
EXECUTORS BONDS.
ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ORPHANS ditto.
SHERIFFS.
REPLEVY BONDS,
APPEARANCE ditto.
PRISON BOUND ditto.
MERCHANTS.
COMMON BONDS.
NOTES OF HAND.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF LADING.
BILLS OF SALE.
DEEDS OF TRUST.
DEEDS FOR LAND.
SEAMEN'S ARTICLES.
INDENTURES &c.
NAVAL OFFICERS.
DUTYBONDS.
CLEARANCES.
PERMITS, &c.

Delarations for Lawyers,
OF VARIOUS FORMS.

Now Selling,
BY THE PRINTER HEREOF,
THE POOR SOLDIER,
A Comic OPERA,
In two acts.

M'MURRAY's MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.